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REPORT  
OF THE  
*Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic*  
1944



THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL  
525 EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET  
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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1944



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## ANNUAL REPORT

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### DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

To the Board of Governors of The New York Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor of presenting herewith the report of the Department of Psychiatry in New York for the year ending December 31, 1944.

#### *RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY*

For many years, psychiatry has made steady progress in the use of psychotherapy. During the last three years the various methods have been reviewed critically and definite improvements have evolved. Progress has been especially marked in the use of brief psychiatric interviews, group psychotherapy, and intravenous administration of sedatives. The last two methods have been used and greatly improved by psychiatrists in the armed forces. Their work has been made available by publications as well as by personal communication. I wish to express my appreciation especially to the members of our staff who are in active service and who, through regular correspondence, have stimulated us with many valuable suggestions.

The need for brief psychotherapeutic interviews has long been recognized. Time-saving discussions, however, have usually resulted in superficial therapy with sometimes only transient instead of fundamental improvement. Our knowledge of the psychological and sociological factors which may cause personality disturbances has increased greatly in the last twenty years. This knowledge now permits the psychiatrist active guidance in his interview with the patient, thus saving a great deal of time. The indications and contraindications for this type of discussion are still being worked out. In the Rehabilitation Service, where this method has been used extensively, it has been found especially useful in the treatment of resentment reactions, hypochondriasis, and for the adjustment of psychopathic personalities. The present technique should be most

valuable in the treatment of many psychiatric disorders in general hospitals as well as in psychiatric out-patient departments. With further technical improvements, this method should also help greatly in the treatment in those psychiatric hospitals in which one physician has to attend to a relatively large group of patients.

Group psychotherapy is another important advance in the treatment of psychiatric disorders. Well-organized psychiatric hospitals have always made use of the effect that various patients have on one another. Some of the principles of group psychotherapy have been utilized by grouping patients with similar degrees of behavioristic disorders and planning a wholesome routine of living in the hospital. This new method, however, employs the helpfulness of sharing emotional experiences with other patients. The procedure can be detrimental if it is not skilfully directed. In the generally accepted technique, a series of lectures or informal talks give the patients an opportunity to gain an understanding of the most important psychological factors which affect one's behavior and physical well-being. The results have been gratifying in intelligent, previously stable individuals who suffer from psychosomatic complaints, prolonged anxiety, or resentment. A considerable number of patients in the medical out-patient department belong to this group and might well be treated by group psychotherapy. A better understanding of the indications for this treatment and improvement in the procedure should make it a valuable tool in psychiatric hospital work.

About twenty years ago the intravenous administration of certain sedatives was found to relax patients to such an extent that they could unburden their worries and fears. The results were not very satisfactory from a practical point of view. In the present war, the method was used again and considerably improved. The use of these sedatives (sodium amytal or sodium pentothal) is most helpful in patients suffering from the lasting effects of acute fear and anxiety or patients who are not able to express themselves because of involved psychological difficulties. In some patients the main benefit seems to be obtained from the release of strong pent-up emotions which were experi-

enced at the time of the psychological shock. In others, the ability to confide in the physician establishes a relationship of confidence which persists after the effect of the sedative has subsided. In our group, this treatment is used effectively in the Rehabilitation Service and in the in-patient department.

Progress in psychotherapy, of which the above-described methods present the most promising advances, has been steady for many years. It has permitted psychiatry to be of greater aid than previously to patients in psychiatric and general hospitals. A sound and critical optimism has replaced an enthusiasm which frequently caused psychiatrists to make unattainable promises. It has become possible to teach medical students a modified form of psychotherapy which will make them better practitioners than previously. Former students also, serving as medical officers in the armed forces, consider this knowledge most valuable.

#### *1. IN-PATIENT SERVICE*

The in-patient service has continued in full operation. The reduced resident staff has been augmented by the active participation of full-time and part-time members of the attending staff. A serious shortage of personnel persisted, particularly with the unavailability of nurses. In spite of this, the service continued unabated and a considerably larger number of patients was treated than in the previous year. A total number of 240 new patients was admitted (previous year 203), with a daily average of 74 patients in the clinic (previous year 71). This is very close to maximum capacity and represents about the ideal number of admissions for any one year. This increase is reflected also in an increased number of the total patient days (27,017 as compared with 25,994). While almost the same number of women patients was treated (184 as compared with 194), there was a marked increase in the number of men who were treated (133 as compared with 84). Because of the increasing number of men applying, throughout the year three floors have been kept available for male patients. A considerable number of these have been veterans returning from service; many of them have been through actual combat experience. In order to render this service to veterans, we have given preference to

them in the allotting of free beds and in low rates. These patients provided us with an unusual opportunity to study intensively the special dynamics and factors at work in the psychiatric illnesses of warfare. Intravenous sodium amytal has been used to help some of these men recover their forgotten memories of combat experience. Several patients under the influence of this drug relived the harrowing events of combat with an immediate alleviation of anxiety and a rapid clearing up of symptoms.

The requests for admission of patients were considerably greater than we could accept. In all, 191 applications were made without admission of the patient. Seventy-two of these patients were accepted but for various reasons did not present themselves for admission.

The largest number of patients came from the New York City area (129); 47 came from other parts of New York State. As in the previous year, a considerable number (64) of our patients came from states other than New York. This trend indicates a continued utilization of our services by referring physicians from widespread areas. Five patients were transferred from other in-patient services of The New York Hospital.

The majority of patients fell within the age group of 20 to 44 (149); 43 were between the ages of 45 and 59, 13 were 60 or over, whereas 35 were under 20 years of age. Of the patients discharged, 168 recovered or were considerably improved. In 69 patients, little or no improvement was achieved. The majority of these patients was unwilling to remain a sufficient length of time in the hospital and left against the physicians' advice. Eleven patients were transferred to the Westchester Division of The New York Hospital and 21 were referred to other private or state hospitals. Three patients were transferred to the medical and surgical divisions of The New York Hospital. There were no deaths.

The examination and study of the internal medical aspects, which constitute an essential part of psychiatric treatment, were carried out in Dr. Milhorat's laboratory division. In addition, a total number of 1,137 examinations was done by various specialists. This number includes routine ear, nose and throat

(194), eye (191), and gynecological examinations (89), X-ray (164) and electroencephalographic studies (159). In addition, 340 consultations for special problems were necessary (internal medical 140, pediatric 5, surgical 195). In a considerable number of patients specialistic treatment was indicated. The Dental Department examined 205 new patients, many of whom required dental treatment.

As in the previous year, the war has not caused any essential change in the types of disturbances admitted for treatment. A large number of psychoneurotic patients was accepted (50). These patients and those suffering from psychopathic difficulties (24) frequently presented psychosomatic symptoms. For several years, the interest of our staff has been directed to the study and treatment of psychosomatic disorders in all age groups. These problems explain the great number of specialistic medical and surgical consultations. Five alcoholic patients and one suffering from drug addiction were acceptable for treatment.

The use of insulin as a means of alleviating anxiety has been continued as a method of proved value. Rarely have there been less than four patients at any one time receiving this type of therapy. The results obtained from its use have fully justified the additional nursing care which is required. The method has attracted attention elsewhere and is being used in other hospitals. Its value is especially great in excited patients and its success is one of the factors which makes physical restraint of patients unnecessary.

Some of the therapeutic methods are aimed, to a considerable extent, at the restoration of the patient to effective occupation. Occupations are chosen and procured in harmony with the individual patient's needs. The patient is frequently started to work on a half-time basis from the clinic and discharged only after he is effectively functioning at full-time employment.

The Occupational Therapy Department, which has remained fully staffed, has expanded its interests and explored new methods of occupational activities, particularly those relating to war time needs, such as the preparation of clothing for the Red Cross. Dramatics has been explored as therapy and a complete

puppet theatre has been constructed. Classes in pottery-making, still-life drawing and painting, with occasional exhibits by talented patients, have become increasingly popular.

The recreational program under the direction of three instructors has been maintained at an active level. Hydrotherapy, massage, and corrective exercises are used as an integral part of the therapeutic routine.

The Dietary Department has provided food of unusually high standard considering the increasing difficulties in purchasing and the limited staff for the preparation of daily menus. Whenever possible, patients are being taught by the physicians the rudiments of dietary selection so that they can adjust their food consumption to their own specific medical limitations. This is true in almost all conditions except diabetes and certain gastrointestinal disorders where specially prepared diets are mandatory. The number of special diets has therefore been reduced to a minimum.

In these days of curtailed staff, we take pride in continuing the clinic at maximum efficiency and in the fact that it was not necessary to reduce the admission of patients. For this, we are indebted to the many members who make up the total staff and particularly to the nursing division for their assumption of added responsibility and longer hours of work.

#### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF CLINIC

<i>Year</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Treated During Year</i>	<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Patient Days</i>
1932.....	67	67	27	1	....
1933.....	188	230	166	1	19,151
1934.....	184	248	185	3	22,436
1935.....	235	298	228	6	22,137
1936.....	283	353	277	6	22,708
1937.....	266	342	284	2	23,026
1938.....	267	325	249	3	23,738
1939.....	216	292	213	3	25,575
1940.....	267	346	268	4	24,912
1941.....	264	342	272	1	24,509
1942.....	226	296	221	1	26,598
1943.....	203	278	201	1	25,994
1944.....	240	317	238	0	27,017

## 2. OUT-PATIENT SERVICE

The shortage of physicians has greatly affected our out-patient service. While we are constantly losing psychiatrists to the armed forces, we have not been able to make up this loss completely by a sufficient number of new appointments. The scarcity of psychiatrists in the community forces staff members to discontinue their connection with our hospital in order to be able to devote more time to work with agencies and private practice. The consultative service to the Medical and Pediatric Out-Patient Departments had to be curtailed still more than in the previous year. On the other hand, a considerable amount of out-patient service has been rendered in the Rehabilitation Service, which will be discussed later. The figures of the Rehabilitation Service are not included in the data presented herewith.

Psychiatric treatment was given to 886 patients in 4,582 visits in the Psychiatric and other out-patient departments of The New York Hospital. This group consisted of 516 adult patients and 213 children treated in the Payne Whitney Out-Patient Department, 128 adult patients in the Medical Out-Patient Department, and 29 children in the Pediatric Out-Patient Department. Of the 729 patients treated in the Payne Whitney Out-Patient Department, 448 were new admissions, 234 adults and 47 children having been carried in treatment from the previous year. The largest number of new patients treated in the Payne Whitney Out-Patient Department was referred from the general hospital (374 patients or 83 per cent); physicians in private practice sent 34 patients or 8 per cent of the total number; medical organizations, social agencies, schools, and friends referred 40 patients or 9 per cent. The Pediatric Out-Patient Department sent 151 patients or 91 per cent of the new admissions for children, and the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient Departments referred 197 adults, a figure which represents 70 per cent of the new adult admissions.

The psychologist was of great assistance in studying children and to a considerable extent with adult patients. In the children's group, 176 psychological tests were given to 134 patients; in the adult out-patient group, 84 tests were given to 58 patients.

### 3. REHABILITATION SERVICE

The Rehabilitation Service at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie, has now been in operation one year and four months. Five hundred and four men have applied for help in various readjustment problems. The largest number of these was referred by government and private agencies; but the next largest number, interestingly, came voluntarily because they had heard of the service being rendered. Over 1,200 psychiatric interviews have been held with these men and, out of this, a broad and fascinating picture of the difficulties confronting men on discharge from the armed services has emerged. The largest number of patients has come from the Army and a growing number of them have seen combat duty. A genuine service has been rendered and the work has proved personally gratifying to every member of the staff. In a follow-up survey of the first 200 cases registered, over one-half of these men reported themselves as cured or improved and in need of no further help. To accomplish such results, various modifications had to be made in traditional treatment procedures. To this end, the clinic organization has evolved as needs arose until it now constitutes a harmonious team of psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, occupational therapists, an internist and an employment counselor. This represents a large contribution of voluntary time from trained individuals, the majority of whom are staff members of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. The service given is an inclusive one: psychiatric evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment; social work investigation; the procuring of recreational and social outlets; the providing of appropriately chosen employment and, in many cases, counselling and treatment of relatives. The clinic has three times as many applicants as we can accept. Many requests come from out-of-town veterans who have heard of the service. Although the majority of the patients must be seen on Thursday evening at the time of the clinic's operation, many others are seen during the daytime by a full-time social worker, who, with the exception of the secretary, is the only paid member of the staff. Continued financial support by the Commonwealth Fund makes this expenditure



possible. The heavy demand for service has forced us to limit patients to the Manhattan area, but has also forced us to broaden the area from the Yorkville district, which had been the original plan.

In addition to the service actually given to these men, much work has been done in the exploration of new and effective methods of therapy, particularly in the utilization of group therapy and brief psychotherapeutic interviews. A number of publications have already resulted from our experience.

Equally gratifying has been the impetus that our clinic has provided for the establishment of a comparable service throughout the country. There have been many visitors from other centers studying our work. Clinics patterned after ours have been established in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Chicago, and elsewhere. The demand for publications and addresses relating to our work has been extremely heavy, and is greater than our staff members can meet. A book describing the nature and results of our service is in preparation.

From the beginning, the clinic maintained a close relationship with most of the major agencies of New York City. Many of these are represented by membership on our Advisory Council. This has proved a unique venture in the utilization of community resources and in the exchange of ideas and teaching contributions to other community agencies. Certain findings have been made available on request to the Veterans Administration and to the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Bureau to help them in setting up national plans for rehabilitation services.

The Rehabilitation Service has proved a valuable laboratory in which the whole range of psychiatric disturbances has presented itself. The importance of family and social attitudes has been brought home again and again because the treatment of the individual has so frequently made obligatory the need for education and the help of family and community groups. At the end of this period of operation we believe we have established the fact that psychiatric rehabilitation is feasible and effective. The processes of rehabilitation have been explored and are being clarified. The need for such service throughout the country is great and must be met, to a large extent, by non-Federal volun-

tary services such as ours. The work could not have been done without the whole-hearted participation of many individuals. To all of them who have so generously given of their time, we express our gratitude.

#### 4. *SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT*

The need to find suitable work for discharged service men has given a great impetus to the application of social service in the fields of education, retraining, and employment. Personnel managers have become aware of the value of the advice of psychiatric social workers in the employment and placement of workers. Social workers have gradually gained a solid foundation of knowledge which permits them to understand the personnel picture.

The social service staff of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic has taken an active part in community work. Individual members have helped in the teaching of the staff of the United States Employment Service, Division of the Handicapped. Informal talks have been given in the personnel departments of various plants, in community centers, churches, and social agencies. These widespread activities were possible because the Social Service Department was under less pressure than in previous years because of the decreased number of patients treated in the Out-Patient Department.

The consequences of the war on the family have become increasingly obvious and demand much attention. In the families of service men of all kinds of socio-economic strata, behavior difficulties of children have increased greatly. Many new and established organizations have been helpful in sustaining the morale of the wives of service men and in offering practical assistance whenever possible. The social workers have been most helpful in solving the individual problems which were brought to the in- and out-patient services of the hospital.

Physicians have become more interested in social phenomena in recent years. This trend is also reflected in the medical students who are eager to learn about the function of social service departments in hospitals and of social agencies in communities. There is a widespread recognition of the value of the manipulation of social factors in the realm of medicine.

The statistical data give an understanding of the work done in connection with the treatment of in- and out-patients. A total number of 602 patients received aid, including 359 adults and 228 children in the Payne Whitney Out-Patient Department and 13 adults and 2 children in the In-Patient Department. Sixty-nine per cent of all the adult out-patients and 71 per cent of all the children were referred to the social workers. The amount of work is illustrated by the fact that 3,173 interviews were necessary. This number includes 641 interviews with patients, 549 with relatives, 111 conferences with agencies, 935 with physicians, and 200 with medical students. Three hundred forty-five agencies were used in 1,503 contacts and 81 visits were paid to patients in their homes or to outside agencies. There were 1,229 telephone conferences. The aid to in-patients necessitated 83 interviews with patients and psychiatrists. Financial aid given to the Social Service Department permitted the sending of 17 children to camp during the summer months.

#### 5. *PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL*

As in previous years, a psychiatrist has been assigned to the general hospital and a psychiatrically trained pediatrician to the pediatric service, both on a full-time basis. These consultants continued to act primarily as advisors to the resident staff. However, the shortened training period of the resident staff in the general hospital necessitated a more active role on the part of the consultants than in previous years.

In 857 visits, 455 patients were studied. This figure includes 402 revisits which were spent in treatment. In the medical pavilions, 255 patients were seen in 424 visits. In the Departments of Surgery and of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 104 patients required 191 visits. In the Department of Pediatrics, 77 children were studied and treated in 205 visits. The psychologist administered 76 psychometric tests to 74 of these children. These psychological tests were valuable to the pediatrician for establishing a diagnosis and for the educational guidance of the child. In the adult in-patient group in the general hospital, psychological tests were deemed advisable on only 3 patients in order to enable the physician to offer vocational advice.

## 6. EDUCATIONAL AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

### *Education*

The undergraduate teaching of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College has not been changed and has again been carried on during the entire year in conformity with the accelerated teaching program. A series of lectures on war psychiatry has been included. Our gratitude is due the Heads of the Clinical Departments, who have again permitted us to teach in the pavilions of their respective services, and Dr. John H. Travis, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, where second year teaching is given.

Graduate training for the resident staff was continued with only a slight modification. In order to offer satisfactory training to physicians who have received deferment as officers in the armed forces, emphasis in the first year of training is placed on making them familiar with selected types of disorders and their treatment. A special type of psychiatric-pediatric fellowship has been offered by the Commonwealth Fund for the training of a pediatric fellow in child psychiatry and community child health.

The undergraduate teaching of nurses has been augmented in order to take care of the accelerated program. This increase puts a considerable burden on the medical staff. It is, however, exceedingly important that our nurses understand the psychological problems of the patient. Experience in combat zones has demonstrated that physicians and nurses must also be morale officers.

The undergraduate nurses receive instruction through lectures and seminars and a great deal of well-supervised practical experience. It might be mentioned parenthetically that the presence of these undergraduate nurses brings into the hospital atmosphere a stimulating influence which is appreciated by the patients.

### *Psychopathology*

Investigations on the influence of anxiety and resentment on learning and retention is being continued. New methods of study were developed because several tests and experiments which had been employed formerly had to be discarded or modified because they were not

found to be reliable from a modern statistical point of view. Some of the results of these studies are already applied in our treatment of individual patients. The experiments which were conceived to determine the influence of emotions on thinking have been found especially valuable for the understanding of that group of psychopathic personalities characterized by so-called vague thinking. New studies have been started to clarify disorders of attention and concentration and the speed of associations. These studies are undertaken with Dr. Livingston Welch and his associates of the Institute for Research in Child Psychology at Hunter College. In a preliminary study it has been possible to demonstrate that intense emotions may in some rare instances affect the electrocardiogram. The use of sodium amytal in the treatment of patients who are unable to develop a satisfactory relationship of confidence with their physician has been investigated. Valuable knowledge has been gained on some of the fundamental features of this treatment. The technique of brief psychotherapeutic interviews has been developed in the Rehabilitation Service. At present, this method has been modified for applicability to the treatment of psychopathic personalities and of homosexual difficulties. The patients for this study are selected from among those attending the rehabilitation clinic. On all these patients and on in-patients who suffer from psychopathic difficulties, electroencephalographic studies are undertaken. It has been possible to demonstrate that in a well-defined group of psychopathic personalities a pathologic electroencephalogram occurs.

*Psychology*      In the absence of Dr. Marshall R. Jones, psychological research activities have been very limited. Considerable progress has been made in the investigations by means of the Rorschach test.

In the Nursery School Dr. J. Louise Despert has spent much time on the analysis of children's records completed during the past seven years. It was possible to evaluate the role of emotional factors in the incidence of upper respiratory infections in young children. Investigations of the relation between intellectual function and emotional adjustment are in progress.

*Internal Medical  
Laboratory  
Division*

Combined physiological, pharmacological, and psychiatric studies were continued by Dr. Ade T. Milhorat and members of the psychiatric staff. It has been demonstrated that the intense emotions of anxiety, tension, resentment, anger, and fear produce marked biochemical changes in the blood of patients. These same changes were found in members of the staff and in students who were under the influence of these emotions. These biochemical changes, demonstrable by the effect of the blood on the intestines of the rabbit, are caused by adrenergic and cholinergic substances. The studies on muscular diseases have been continued. From these studies it became evident that in progressive muscular dystrophy there is the factor of vitamin E deficiency because the patient is unable to utilize vitamin E. Metabolic studies of inanition were continued.

*Neurological  
Laboratory  
Division*

Clinical and experimental studies in the fields of neurology and psychobiology were continued under the direction of Dr. Harold G. Wolff. These studies include the investigation of the relation of various life situations and related emotional reactions to digestive functions, nasal functions, and circulatory functions. Further progress is being made in determining the role of various hormones in myasthenia gravis.

*Library*

During the year, 128 volumes and 29 bound periodicals have been added and the library now consists of 2,380 single volumes and 1,908 bound periodicals. Several valuable books have been added to the historical collection.

*Addresses and  
Publications*

The members of the staff participated in many scientific meetings and gave addresses before educational groups. As in previous years, space will not permit listing them all here.

A clinical symposium on psychiatric studies of discharged service men was presented by Drs. Edwin J. Doty, John E. Hughes, and Thomas A. Loftus at the March meeting of the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry. Papers were read by Dr. J. Louise Despert before the Child Study Association; by Drs. Helen E. Daniells, Oskar Diethelm, Edwin J. Doty, and

Hyman G. Weitzen before the American Geriatrics Society; by Drs. Oskar Diethelm, Thomas A. Loftus, and Thomas A. C. Rennie before the American Psychiatric Association; by Drs. Oskar Diethelm, Thomas A. C. Rennie, and Harold G. Wolff before the American Neurological Association; by Dr. Phyllis Greenacre before the American Orthopsychiatric Association and the American Psychoanalytic Association; by Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie before the American Orthopsychiatric Association, the National Council on Rehabilitation, and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; by Dr. Harold G. Wolff before the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases. Drs. J. Louise Despert and Harold G. Wolff presented papers on different occasions before the New York Academy of Medicine.

A list of the publications from the Department may be found at the end of this report.

*Changes in the Medical Staff* Dr. Thomas A. Loftus left the staff to join the United States Navy and Dr. Lincoln Rahman entered the United States Public Health Service. Dr. John E. Hughes finished his resident training but has remained on the full-time staff. Dr. Elizabeth M. Johnson was appointed psychiatrist to the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Hyman G. Weitzen started private practice in New York. Dr. Esther Handcock accepted a position in a private psychiatric hospital.

The Commonwealth Fund offered two one-year fellowships to psychiatrists and one two-year fellowship to a pediatrician for training in child psychiatry. Dr. Eleanor Galenson was awarded the pediatric fellowship. The Commonwealth Fund also allocated funds to the Rehabilitation Service. The Nutrition Foundation, Inc. continued to support a special research project.

Extensive structural alterations were started several months ago to change an unoccupied children's floor to one for 22 adult patients. The major changes have been completed. With the help of the Committee on Interior Decorating, all the floors have been repainted, following the plan of a carefully selected decorating scheme.

### *Needs*

The clinic's endowment income has decreased continuously over the past several years as the yield from conservative investments has declined. In spite of the declining income, the work of the clinic must continue and expand. An increasing demand has been created in the community and facilities must extend outward to meet it, and it is our desire to see all of our services augmented. Training opportunities for physicians in adult and child psychiatry, and psychiatry as it relates to pediatrics, internal medicine, neurology and other specialties must be enlarged. Research activities are planned and should advance in the fields of adolescence and aging, in the development of new methods of treatment, and particularly in the study of the relationship of emotional states and bodily manifestations and disease (the so-called psychosomatic conditions). More bed space must be provided to meet the increasing requests for admission of patients, many of them men discharged from the armed services who need intensive treatment. This need is so imperative that such expansion is under way. As patients suffering from all types of psychiatric disorders are eligible for admission, and as many of the most interesting and worth-while patients are unable to pay for their care, the clinic must seek additional funds to carry on its work.

Several contributions to the endowment fund and for the support of individual research projects have been received during the year. I wish to extend my gratitude to the various contributors.

To the members of the medical and nursing staffs and personnel I wish to express my appreciation for their continued cooperation and their willingness to assume extra duties which have made it possible to carry on the full activities of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. The administrative officers of The New York Hospital have again been of assistance in many problems.

I wish also to express my indebtedness to the members of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Committee for their continued advice and help.

Respectfully submitted,

OSKAR DIETHELM, M.D.,

*Psychiatrist-in-Chief*



*LIST OF PUBLICATIONS*

- ALLEN, FREDERICK H.; DIETHELM, OSKAR; and SULLIVAN, HARRY STACK. Report of Committee on Psychotherapy. *American Journal of Psychiatry, Proceedings of Societies*, 1944, 101, 266-267.
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## GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

We suggest that any gift or bequest be made to "The Society of the New York Hospital for the use of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic."

The Psychiatrist-in-Chief will be glad to give you further information about particular needs, or you may feel free to discuss your plans with any one of the following members of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Committee of The New York Hospital: Edward W. Bourne, W. Gibson Carey, Jr., Baldwin Maull, Mrs. Charles S. Payson, Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., and Murray Sargent.







